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HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE.

No. 3.—Vol. 5.

JULY, 1919.

Price One Shilling.

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Telephone: 4360 AVENUE

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

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Arrivals of Wild Animals in Great Britain.

Commencing January, 1919.

COMPILED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

BOSTOCK—

May, 1919. 1 Leopard, with few small African animals.

HAMLYN—

February. 1 Mandrill.

3 Monkeys.

March. 4 Baboons.

1 Serval.

1 Cinet.

13 Pandas.

1 Cat.

400 Monkeys.

4 Sea Lions.

April. 2 Zebras.

6 Porcupines.

1 Hunting Dog.

2 Dingoes.

1 Thar.

8 Baboons.

2 Meercats.

June. 1 Hyæna.

15 Rhesus.

1 Bonnet.

1 Malabar Squirrel.

1 Hamadrias Baboon.

21 Penguins.

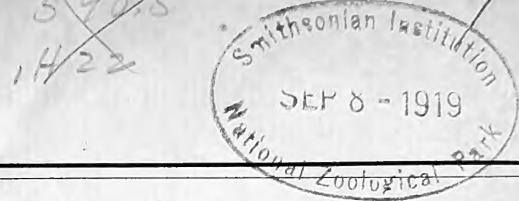
July. 8 Seals, 11 Mynahs, 120 Avadavats, 1 Squirrel Monkey, 50 Rattlesnakes, 51 Bull Snakes, 20 Corais, 16 Testaceous Snakes, 120 Imported Australian Finches, 3 Black Swans, 16 imported African Finches, 2 Blue Budgerigars, 1 Monster Egyptian Mongoose, 1 Squirrel Monkey, 1 Vervet, 1 Ringtail, 6 Polar Bear Cubs direct from The North Cape.

PRICE LIST HEREWITH ENCLOSED.

THESE ARE THE ACTUAL IMPORTATIONS.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

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Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 3.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, JULY, 1919.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

The subscription for Vol. V., 1919—20, is 10/-, post free. All subscriptions commence with this number. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

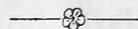
**JOHN D. HAMLYN,
221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

All Subscribers in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland, who have not received their usual numbers, are requested to communicate at once with the Editor.



HAMLYN'S MENAGERIE MAGAZINE

has received during the past month many notable new subscribers, amongst which I am pleased to say is Mr. H. D. Astley of Brinsop Court, The Cincinnati Zoological Society, and also many of the original subscribers.

I am pleased to state that many enquiries are now received for back volumes, principally from the United States.

Some of the old numbers are very scarce, and the prices mentioned on back cover are the lowest possible to Trade or otherwise. There are still many of the 1917—18 subscribers to forward

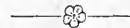
their subscriptions for 1918—19. Will they kindly do so by return? It will then bring the actual number of paying subscribers to 100—this has been my ambition ever since the Magazine was started.

Some few complimentary numbers are sent in exchange and for services rendered; also to the many Government Institutions and Societies, all of which are greatly appreciated by them.

I have still a good supply of readable Zoological matter; still I am too pleased to receive at all times photographs and articles to interest my readers.

This is our Fifth Year and it is my intention that the Magazine shall sustain its justly deserved reputation.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.



THE TRADE.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

Trade during the past month has been everything that could be desired.

The one fearful obstacle in the way of the Animal Trade in Great Britain is the great unwillingness of the various Steamship Companies to provide freight space for all Live Stock homeward. If my various agents could have shipped the collections on the Coast, I should indeed have had a record month.

The Calcutta consignment is actually on the way, and should be very close here by the time this appears in print. Full particulars with prices are sent on the Price List accompanying this number. It is very disastrous to receive live stock in August when at the latest it should have arrived here in May and June. Still disappointments are numerous in the naturalist business, and they all add to my enjoyment of life!

The African Trade is just as bad. I have been waiting four months for stock paid for in advance. The Port Elizabeth Agency is a shocking offender in this respect, and whether I shall ever receive the Cranes, Baboons, Antelopes already paid for seems doubtful. From enquiries I find that objection is taken by many Captains to receive this freight, one excuse made in Cape Town last month was that the Chacmas might bite some of the numerous children on board! Considering live stock, small packages, always travel on the boat deck, and that children are not allowed on that particular deck, this paltry excuse hardly applies. There is a place for children on steamers. There is also a space for live stock, such space being the boat deck and recognised as such during the past forty years.

My representative, S. W. Shaw, cables that he has succeeded in making a small shipment on the s.s. "York Castle."

The arrivals during the past six weeks have been fairly numerous. The Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, have been very fortunate in having received the following consignments:—

By s.s. "Khiva," shipped at Aden by Lieut. Archer, 2 Cheetahs and 2 Eagles. (I wonder what the P. and O. would say to me—an ordinary trader—if I dared to ask them freight from Aden!)

By s.s. "Malakand," shipped by Mr. Ezra, Calcutta, 2 pairs Peafowl.

By s.s. "Professor," shipped by Dr. Van Someran, East Africa, 1 Green Pigeon, 1 Plantain Eater, 2 Francolins; also a collection of birds presented by Dr. Hopkinson from Gambia, West Africa.

There was one other consignment, particulars of which I have mislaid.

The above stock could never have been imported by a dealer, for the simple reason they could not have borne the expenses incidental to the voyage, in other words they were not worth the expenses on them.

It has always been my practice to pay the respective officers, Butchers or Horseforeman, liberally for services rendered, and I sincerely trust that every Society does the same; if that is not so that might account for the objection to accepting freight homeward, in other words I have to suffer for the meanness of others.

On the "Mississippi" Mr. Cura received four boxes of Snakes.

On Calcutta steamer Mr. Chapman received two boxes Parrakeets; there was a great mortality during the voyage.

Here is a report of six boxes shipped by Mr. Harper, Calcutta, for Westley T. Page:—

- 1 cage Java Sparrows and other small birds.
- 1 cage Quails, Larks, Siskins, Shamahs (40 of these died on voyage).
- 1 cage Indian Parrots (15 dead).
- 1 cage Spice birds (great loss).
- 1 cage Honeysuckers, Sunbirds, etc. (67 shipped, all died first night out from Calcutta).
- 1 cage Flycatchers (15 dead).

This shows a very heavy loss and reminds me of the old saying: "Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread."

West African consignments are not very well known to me, the trade being centred in Liverpool.

An anonymous correspondent has drawn my attention to an account in "The Avicultural Magazine"—"The Revival of Aviculture," and asks, "Why these arrivals are not mentioned in the Arrival List on cover of Magazine." The answer is very simple. They were not Trade Arrivals in the ordinary way. The sailors on the West African steamers have been great Traders from time immemorial.

My definition of a Trade Arrival is this. The live stock to be shipped on ordinary Bill of Lading, to pay freightage, Port and all shipping charges, entries to be passed and cleared through the Customs. I do not suppose for one moment that any two of the above lots came through in the above way, but if Mr. Rogers feels aggrieved and can produce duplicate Bills of Lading, I will give £5 to any Liverpool Charitable Institution.

Messrs. Elder Dempster cannot keep check on what arrives "underground" through their sailors. I certainly cannot do so. It is these private consignments which greatly injure the legitimate Trader.

The expenses on the Indian consignment are over £700. I have never received any South African consignment without the expenses being double the cost of stock in Africa; therefore I strongly object to all those who bring over stock escaping these charges.

Another disadvantage under which the London Trader works is the extraordinary charges of the Port of London Authority. It is the only Port in Great Britain or the Continent to levy charges on wild animals. They render me no service whatever for the very heavy exorbitant charges made. In one transhipment last year the Calcutta steamer berthing opposite the departing New Yorker, £15 was charged for landing and £15 for re-shipping the same stock in the same berth. A swindle of the highest order.

The World's Zoological Company is dealt with on another page.

During forty-five years in business I have received many extraordinary letters as to obtaining a living in live stock, but I am sure the one received on July 27th takes the cake." Here are some portions of it:—

"I have been given 5 Japanese mice. Where could I get a good sale for them? I intend to breed them. Could I save sufficient by the sale of their young to pay for my seven years' course at Art School, and also make enough to support myself as well? The old doe looks like breeding well"

I have not answered this effusion. The "old doe" will have to breed remarkable well to pay for a 7 years' course, much less living in these days. The enquiry is from a lady art student, and I wish her well in life from her own efforts and not to rely on the "old doe."

In conclusion, I see a very great future for the Trade. I could have sold this last week £5,000 worth of general stock if it had only arrived here.

My numerous readers can imagine my "mixed feelings" to East Indian and South African Shipping Agents.

My grievance is that this Trade does not deserve every obstacle placed in its way but every encouragement. The Wild Beast Business originated in London and there it should remain.



THE AMERICAN BISON SOCIETY.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

"The objects of this Society shall be the permanent preservation and increase of the American Bison and the protection of North American Big Game."

Such is the heading of one of the most interesting pamphlets that I ever read, received from Mr. Martin S. Garretson, the Secretary, who writes me as follows:—

"Dear Sir,

I am anxious to learn if there are any pure-blood American Bison in Europe other than those owned by the Duke of Bedford. Have you any information in regard to any American Bison that may be in Germany, Belgium or Holland, and where located?

I would also be pleased to have some information about the European Bison. Have you any knowledge in regard to their present

numbers and condition? Have any of the Lithuanian Bison escaped the devastation of the war? It has been reported that they have all been exterminated.

In regard to the Bison of the Caucasus can you give me any estimate as to their present numbers and condition?

Any information you can give me in regard to the number and location of American Bison, also number and condition of European Bison, will be greatly appreciated.

I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of our last report.

Thanking you for any information you can give me, I am

Yours very truly,

MARTIN S. GARRETSON,
Secretary.

1058 Jackson Avenue, New York,
N.Y., U.S.A."

Doubtless there are many who read the above lines will be able to send the Secretary the valuable information he requires. I might say the letter is only printed with that particular object in view.

The Report of the Secretary occupies nine most interesting pages from which I gather the following information:—

"At the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Society held January 10th, 1918, the following nominees were elected to the Board of Governors for the class of 1920: Madison Grant, Prof. Morton J. Elrod, Col. C. J. Jones, Dr. John C. Phillips, C. H. Stonebridge, Col. Charles Goodnight, Mrs. Ethel R. Thayer, Wm. L. Underwood, and Clark Williams. At a special meeting held in October, 1917, C. K. McFadden was elected a member of the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Job Barnard. The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers was held immediately succeeding that of the Society. The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Hon. Vice-President, Prof. Henry F. Osborn.

President, Edmund Seymour.

Vice-President, Dr. W. T. Hornaday.

Vice-President, William P. Wharton.

Secretary, Martin S. Garretson.

Treasurer, Clark Williams.

Dr. T. S. Palmer made an interesting report covering the National Parks and various herds now maintained by the Government and particularly called the meeting's attention to the fact, that the number of visitors had greatly increased from year to year. This was particularly true of Sully Hill and Wind Cave Parks. He recommended that Sully Hill Park be stocked with Bison."

The Tenth Census of Pure Blood American Bison shows a gratifying increase in the number of these animals, particularly so in the last few years throughout the United States and Canada.

The present condition in European countries do not permit any accurate count of the few specimens that may still exist, therefore are not included in the tenth census, except those in England and Australia.

The herds under U.S. Government supervision show a satisfactory increase. Some of the largest and most magnificent specimens are to be found in the Wichita herd. Dr. W. T. Hornaday has been doing most excellent service in the preservation of this animal.

The Society are now endeavouring to establish two more herds, one in the Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve in North Carolina, and the other in Sully Hill Park, North Dakota.

The Summary of Census given below was compiled by Martin S. Garretson, the Secretary. On page 15 is a copy of the telegram sent to the Governor of Colorado on January 12th, 1917, on the death of Colonel William F. Cody, familiarly known throughout his life as "Buffalo Bill," at the Annual Meeting of the American Bison Society

"This Society mourns his loss and begs to extend its condolence to all to whom he was "near and dear."

I remember "Buffalo Bill's" first arrival in this country many years ago. It was my good fortune to have an introduction to him at Earls Court. I am speaking of the original Show which was a wonderful success whilst in this country.

BUFFALO WOOL BLANKET.

Col. Charles Goodnight, of Goodnight, Texas, gives some interesting particulars of a quantity of buffalo wool which he had collected from time to time, and which he reported of fine quality but rather a short staple. Experiments are still being carried out from cloth woven from this yarn for various purposes.

TENTH CENSUS OF LIVING AMERICAN BISON AS OF JANUARY 1, 1918.

Compiled by Martin S. Garretson.

The first census, made in 1889 by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, appeared in his "Extermination of the American Bison," page 525.

(Total number of bison, 1091.)

The second, made in 1903 by Dr. Frank Baker, appeared as a circular of the National Zoological Park.

(Total number of bison, 1753.)

The counts of 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1916, were published in the Annual Reports of the American Bison Society.

SUMMARY OF BISON CENSUS FOR JANUARY 1, 1918.

Captive in United States ...	...	2,773
Wild in United States ...	...	70
Captive in Canada ...	...	3,123
Wild in Canada ...	...	500
Captive in North America ...	...	5,896
Wild in North America ...	...	570
Total Pure Blood Bison in North America ...	...	6,466
Captive in England and Australia	...	57
Total Pure Blood Bison in Foreign Countries	...	57
Calves Born in 1917, over 900.	...	.

SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HERDS.

Number of United States Government Herds	...	...	6
Montana National Bison Range, Montana	...	...	200
National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.	...	...	18
Niobrara Reservation, Nebraska	...	...	14
Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve, Okla	...	...	92
Wind Cave National Game Preserve, South Dakota	...	...	34
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming	...	...	400
Total number of Bison in U.S. Government Herds,	758.	...	.

COMPARATIVE INCREASE
FROM 1908 TO 1918.

UNITED STATES.

State		1908	1913	1918
Arizona	14	11
Arkansas	2	
California	18	30
Colorado	16	98
Dist. of Columbia	8	13
Georgia	2	2
Illinois	13	18
Indiana	3	4
Iowa	28	40
Kansas	27	73
Kentucky		2
Maryland	3	6
Maine	4	
Massachusetts	6	13
Michigan	9	5
Minnesota	9	4
Missouri	3	24
Montana	320	154
Nebraska	7	29
New Hampshire	136	80
New York	47	57
North Carolina		7
Ohio	30	20
Oklahoma	70	155
Oregon		1
Pennsylvania	9	21
South Dakota	158	345
Tennessee		2
Texas	70	142
Utah	35	70
Washington		4
Wisconsin	2	4
Wyoming	79	192
Total :—				417
1908	1,116	
1913	1,610	
1918	2,843	

CANADA.

Province		1908	1913	1918
Alberta	398	1,287
Athabaska	300	450
British Columbia		2
Manitoba	10	9
Ontario	1	8
Quebec		16
				6

Total :—

1908	...	...	709
1913	...	...	1,756
1918	...	...	3,623

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country	1908	1913	1918
Austria	25
Australia	3
Belgium	4
England	37
Germany	54
Netherlands	13
Russia	4
Total :—			
1908	132
1913	No figures		
1918	57 ?

SUMMARY OF CENSUS FROM 1889 TO 1918.

1889	...	...	...	...	1,091
1903	...	...	...	...	1,753
1908	...	...	...	...	1,957
1913	...	...	...	...	3,366
1918	...	...	...	...	6,523

Total increase from 1889 to 1918, 5,432



**THE WORLD'S ZOOLOGICAL
TRADING CO.**

By JOHN D. HAMILYN.

Just a few cuttings from the Press concerning this remarkable Trading Company.

The first from "Truth," June 25th, 1919 :—

WILD-CATTING.

"Inquiries are reaching me in reference to the World's Zoological Trading Company, Limited, which advertises for men to take part in hunting and trapping expeditions in Africa. Those who apply learn that in order to obtain an engagement for a term of years at a salary and commission they must subscribe £500 for shares in the company which, they are told, will be a very good investment. It is in consequence of this condition that I have been asked for advice. The register at Somerset House shows that the company was formed six months ago with a nominal capital of £50,000, to acquire from Mr. J. A. Jordan, one of the directors, certain rights granted to him by the Colony of the Belgian Congo and that it has entered into an agreement with Mr. Robert Leadbetter, another director, to pay him £1,000 a year for the use of cages and apparatus

suitable for the accommodation of wild animals at Hazlemere Farm, High Wycombe. Ex-officers and others who reply to the advertisements receive a leaflet descriptive of methods of catching and handling wild animals for sale to zoological societies, exhibition companies, and private collectors; but there is no information whatever in regard to the financial and commercial side of the enterprise. Viewed from that standpoint—which should, of course, be the standpoint of anyone who thinks that the putting of £500 into the business will be a very good investment—it is literally, as well as figuratively, a wild-cat company. Three of the original directors appear to have retired, and the board now consists of Mr. Jordan, Mr. Leadbetter, Major J. Seafield Grant, Brigadier-General R. Pigot, and Mr. H. E. Osborne. As it is stated that the whole business is to be worked on the co-operative principle, I venture to suggest that particulars now lacking should be furnished for the guidance of persons who are asked to co-operate with cash. The company's own commendation of the shares as a very good investment is hardly sufficient."

The "Weekly Telegraph" comes next:—

A £2,000,000 TRADE IN WILD BEASTS.

"There are, I learn, 150 national and civic zoos crying out for stock. Even the famous London "Gardens" lost many of their finest specimens during the tight time of the war, when food was hard to get for these huge animals. I could only see one giraffe at the London Zoo when I was there, and the big lion cages were almost empty. The little known trade in wild beasts and birds, for public and private collections, runs into £2,000,000 a year. And these new trading companies will adopt unique methods of trapping their specimens, and keeping them in African captivity until they are ready for shipment in the pink of condition. Captain Fred Selous, the mightiest hunter of them all, fell in the East African jungles to a German bullet. But Mr. John A. Jordan succeeds him, and has established a 5,000 acre "paddock" in the Belgian Congo for his harvest of savage creatures."

Then the "Evening News":—

CARGOES OF WILD BEASTS.

Ex-Officers Beating the Jungles to Re-stock the World's Zoos.

Re-stocking the zoos is one of the first fascinating jobs of reconstruction, and "The Evening News" was informed to-day that within the

next few weeks a shipload of wild beasts of all species will arrive—the first cargo of its type since the middle of 1914.

Hunting parties organised by the World's Zoological Trading Company are now trekking the jungles of French Senegal, Liberia, the Congo, British East Africa, and other parts.

'Ex-officers are by far the most suitable for the hunting work,' said an official, 'but our great difficulty is in choosing men who have the hunting instinct and knowledge of the natives, and who also have a certain amount of business knowledge.'

'Our managing director is a well-known and much-decorated General, who knows the hunting district backwards.'

'Before the war nearly all the animal markets were controlled by a German, who had agencies throughout the world. We are out to capture that trade.'

'We have got big contracts from different countries, one of our largest being from America.'

On arrival of the first cargo the animals will be taken charge of by Mr. Leadbetter, the well-known zoologist, at his zoo at Hazlemere, Buckinghamshire."

THE PRESS AND THE WORLD'S ZOOLOGICAL TRADING CO., LTD.

In connection with our remarks last month that Mr. Harold J. Shepstone continues to issue matter concerning the Trade in Wild Beasts on behalf of the World's Zoological Trading Co., Ltd., we have received from him the following letter which he asks us to publish:—

Sir,—My attention has been called to the statement in your journal that the articles I have published in the Press on the Trade in Wild Beasts on behalf of the World's Zoological Trading Co., Ltd., "is most interesting and amusing."

I fully agree that it is interesting, but how "amusing"? For a period of 15 years I acted as Press Representative for Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, and all I have published describing how animals are caught, tamed, fed, doctored, and transported from their homes in the wilds to Europe is based on the experiences of his trappers and hunters, men who devoted their life to this work. It was only natural that I should conclude that the methods of catching and transporting, say a hippo, zebra, or the rarer species of antelope, or any other creature, would be much

the same to-day as it was prior to the war. Whether the hunters of the World's Zoological Trading Co. will follow exactly the same lines as Mr. Hagenbeck's trappers I cannot say, but I imagine that if they are to be successful in their quest for young wild life they will do so.

So far as the World's Trading Co. is concerned I am in no way whatever officially connected with it, but as one who has made a study of this trade and as an Englishman I should like to see it once again in the hands of the British. The proposition that they should embrace the present unique opportunity and secure the business, so far at least as the British possessions are concerned, I regard as perfectly sound and feasible.

I quite agree that it is a very specialised calling and one that demands high organisation and skill to carry out successfully. The capturing of an animal in the forest or jungle is one thing, but to transport it alive to Europe is entirely another manner. Only an experienced hunter who thoroughly knows his business could carry this out. My sole object was to tell the public of the efforts to bring the trade into British hands, and no one recognises more than I do that its realisation depends entirely upon a thorough understanding of the intricacies of the trade, the proper handling of the animals, and good management. Neither the World's Zoological Trading Co. nor any other body or individual could hope to secure and hold the trade without these requisite qualifications.

Yours very faithfully,

H. J. SHEPSTONE.

Following on the above letter I have just received the following :—

"That since its formation four directors have retired from the Board of the World's Zoological Trading Co., Ltd., viz., Mr. Harold J. Shepstone, Mr. N. A. Ellengien (Chairman), Captain W. Down, R.N., and Mr. L. Johnson. The latter has issued a writ against the Company for the recovery of certain fees he alleges he is entitled to."

I refrain from making any remarks myself, but leave my numerous readers to judge of the soundness of this affair for themselves.

I know full well that shipping arrangements are entirely against them, the same as it is against all traders, but I really think the efforts of some of the Directors of this misguided Company would be better employed elsewhere, or rather in some other interesting sphere of life.

GENERAL NOTES.

THAT the Foreign Bird Club issues the following notice to its members which I consider truly delightful reading :—

TEN WAYS TO KILL A SOCIETY.

1. Do not go to the meetings.
2. But if you do go, go late.
3. If the weather doesn't suit you, don't think of going.
4. If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticise than to do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, and if you are, do not attend the committee meetings.
7. If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting tell everyone how things' ought to be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary but when other members roll up their sleeves and willingly, unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the society is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your subscription as long as possible, or don't pay at all.
10. Don't bother about getting new members—"Let the secretary do it."

THAT a pair of great crested grebes have nested by the lake at Eastwell Park, the residence of Lady Northcote, near Ashford, Kent, and have hatched four eggs.

THAT Mr. Hubert D. Astley writes 11th July :—

"I have four baby Queen Alexandra Parakeets on my hands. The mother is unwell, and has ceased to feed them. They eat well from a spoon Marie biscuit and Mellin's Food made soft and warm. Unless the food is quite warm they will not take it."

I have now just received the news that one baby is unfortunately dead.

THAT a letter written in Paris on March 17 by Mr. Pierre Amédée-Pichot, a prominent member of the French National Society of Acclimation, contains a brief account of the total destruction of Count Potocki's estate and game sanctuary. It says in part :—

"Hundreds of deer, wapiti, European bison and animals of all sorts were kept there, in 7,000 acres of enclosed forest, which was part of a great tract of 30,000 acres. The place was invaded by 2,000 Bolshevik Red Guards, who shot every animal, and left their corpses to rot on the ground. The palace, its furniture and collections were destroyed, and the servants and keepers of the game were not only murdered but tortured to death, with indescribable ferocity."

"This will certainly spread and come to us if our governments continue to close their eyes to the anarchistic propaganda which is raging more than ever."

Not only servants, and game-keepers, but even the wild animals all are wantonly murdered by the Bolsheviks.

THAT I regret to have to announce the death of Daniel Day, who died in Hope Hospital, Manchester, on Monday last. The deceased, who was widely known, had travelled Lancashire for many years, but was formerly the head of Day's Menagerie.

THAT a soldier who lost his arm as the result of being bitten by a lion in a travelling menagerie sued the owner, Mr. P. Collins, for damages at Birkenhead, on Monday.

His story was that while visiting the menagerie on New Year's Day he slipped and fell against a rope barrier, which swayed towards the lion's cage. He threw out his arm to save himself, and his arm went into the cage and was mauled by one of the animals. Blood poisoning set in and the arm had to be amputated.

A woman, who gave evidence for the defence, said she saw the soldier get under the rope barrier and put his hand near the cage and one of the lions bit him.

Giving judgment for Mr. Collins the judge said he thought the soldier lost his arm as the result of youthful foolhardiness.

THAT "The Field" gives most interesting information concerning "Foxes in a Public Park" as follows :

Some years ago Pollok Park, situated near the Dumbreck suburb of Glasgow, was thrown open to the public by the proprietor. The corporation keep it in good order, and as it is a beautiful piece of ground, heavily wooded, it is visited regularly by very many people. Gardeners work in it every day, and though animal life is not so abundant as formerly, hares and pheasants are still plentiful. All the commoner birds are there in large numbers—in the winter I saw a flock of chaffinches which must have numbered many hundreds, while in a field near I counted about forty pheasants. Two of its blackbirds are piebald, one has a broad band of white over the back and wings, the other has its head and part of its back snowy white. A keeper tells me also of a cock blackbird wholly brown.

Squirrels are fairly plentiful. I have seen a few kestrels, and every evening, shortly after the park has been cleared by the whistles of the keepers, a heron alights at

the small artificial pond and makes its supper of perch. This bird hides in the wood throughout the day. The keepers declare it knows the meaning of the whistles, which are blown to warn the visitors out of the park. Its favourite hunting ground at the pond is an outlet which drains away the superfluous water. A water-hen knows perfectly well the purpose of this outlet, and swims into it to get anything eatable drawn by it out of the pond.

The pond is full of perch, mostly small. Perch were introduced to the water many years ago by one of the keepers, who brought them from a pond in the district. They grew rapidly, but were accidentally poisoned. The keeper suspected that it was a malicious act of some person, but he discovered later that one of the gardeners had been using a weed-killing liquid on the paths. Rain came and washed the liquid into the pond, with the result that nearly all the fish were poisoned. Hundreds of dead perch were taken from the water, many of them weighing over 3lb. An attempt was made to introduce trout, but it was a failure.

Before the park was opened to the public, foxes were numerous and hounds hunted the estate. A few years ago, as the latter failed to find, the huntsman declared that foxes had disappeared. He was wrong. In 1917 the keepers destroyed sixteen foxes and cubs; last year they destroyed twenty-six, and this year twelve have been killed.

Two fully-grown foxes had their earth in a secluded part of the park. They disappeared, and it was discovered recently that they had made a new earth close to one of the paths most frequented by the public. The dog-fox was seen going to ground, and traps were set. One of these was set under the hole, but the fox made a tunnel under the trap and so avoided it. The traps were accordingly placed both under and above the hole, and the two parent foxes were caught as well as two young ones. Three cubs were known to be left, but it was expected, as they were still being suckled, that their fate was sealed. The keepers were at fault, however. The foxes had apparently well stored the lair with food, for two of the youngsters are known to be alive and thriving. A short time ago a keeper put a ferret into the hole, expecting that the cubs would immediately bolt and could be shot. He was wrong. The ferret "lay up" or "something happened." The ferret has not been seen since, while two of the cubs have survived. It is not known what happened to the third cub, which was weakly.

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